## THE NEW YORK HERALD.

NO. 5335.

MORNING EDITION----FRIDAY, JANUARY 12, 1849.

TWO CENTS.

THIRTIETH CONGRESS.

my Firerance submitted some general remarks in reply. He knew nothing of the merits of the map himself, but had submitted the resolution at the wish of the committee.

Mr. Dickinson was opposed to the printing, without reference to the value or worthlessness of the map. The contingent fund of the Senate has recently got the galloping consumption. Some years ago, it was \$20,000 a year; new it has reached to \$120,000; and it is largely owing to the system of book printing introduced into this body.

Mr. Benyon said he had a system for the printing of mays. He was the advocate for printing maps of original materials, and printing them without a copyright edition of compliations from other maps or books made up of compliations from their bray. He had remarked, too, that when a fever was got up on any thing, the speculators esized hold of it to make the best of it while it lasted; and some fellow who knows nothing under God's heaven of the subject, takes it in hand. Now, sir, we have got up this California fever, and after selling this quack medicine everywhere else that he can sell it, this man comes here to see if we have got the gold fever. But sir, let us not suffer these quack medicines to ome into the Senate.

The resolution for the printing of the map was laid upon the table.

COLONIZATION VS. ABOLITION.

A few days ago Mr. Underwood presented a petition from Dr. Bedinger and others, of Kentucky, praying Congress to make an appropriation of money, to meet the expenses of transportation of certain liberated slaves in that State, (too poor to pay their way out, to the black Republic of Liberia. The petition was then referred; but a reconsideration being had, the question of reference came up again.

Mr. Underwood hoyed the motion would not prevail. One of the objects of the petitions which the people of Kentucky had on foot. They would soon hold a convention on the rubiect of slavery, and would probably adopt some means for the gradual emandipation of their slaves. A report from the counties, in opening a home

restricted Mes had no right to petition for an act which Congress had no power to pass. They had no right to pelition for measures in which they were in ne degree personally interested. He then exhibited the mischief which had followed the denial of the right of petition by the House, under the 21st ruie, and was, therefore, in favor of admitting the right to its extreme limits, an it was not the way to conciliate the North by treating their petitions with contempt. He hoped his invition would be adopted, and the committee would report, if they could, upon the distinction between the transportation of liberated slaves and of Indian tribes out of the country by the government.

Mr. Mavcaler made an earnest appeal in favor of colonization. Free, or liberated, while the blacks remain in this country, they must remain a degraded race. They were here, and the only way of mitigating the wil, was to provide some means for their removal from amon gat us. He knew the father of the petitioner, and the petitioner himself. He was a man of intelligence, and had studied and written much upon the subject.

Mr. Hale, while he thanked the first Senator from Kentucky in this debate, for the liberal motion of reconsideration which he had made, begged leave to differ with him on the right of petition, and denied the limits which he had prescribed for its exercise. I am attonished (said Mr Hale, leaving out even the great question of slavery itself.) at the constant complaints of the Senth against Northern aggression; and this too, when the North has become so craven and putillandous on this subject. as to be the reproach even of the women and children. It is a shame with which we are justly reproachable, and I feet that I am entitled to a share of it Why, sir, slavery has ruled this government since the adoption of the federal constitution. It has carried its power so far, that if we have presumed upon the right to beg, we have been denounced as insolent. We have submitted long enough with the was an intended the limits of the con

for the support of the institution as it exists in this district?

Mr. Underwood —I admit that they do to some extent. The federal government is supported by the members of all the Union, and the objection would apply as well in any other case.

Mr. Davron wished the patition to go to the committee without instructions. The senator says that Kentucky is about to hold a convention, and that the opinion of our respectable committee might have sems influence in aid of such convention. But whether it will or will not. I do not wish the committee to be made the beast of borden for any decision upon the subject

The motion to strike out the instructions was agreed to.

Agreed to, 27 to 23

MISCELLANEOUS.

Mr JEFFERSON DAYS SUDmitted a memorial from a substitute for a relder in the war with Mexico, praying for his bounty land. Referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr EUTLER from the Judiciary Committee, to whom had been referred a memorial reason to the product of the

House of Representatives.

Washington, Jan. 10, 1849.

The Sparker additionable the business first in order to be the motion of Mr Stuart, of Michigan to reconsider the vote by which the following resolution of Mr. Gott, of New York, was passed, viz:—

Whereas, The traffic now prosecuted in this metropolis of the Repullo in human beings as chartels, is contrary to natural justice and the fundamental principles of our pilitical system, and is notoriously a represent to our country throughout Christendem, and a serious hindrance to the progress of republican liberty smong the nations of the earth. Therefore

Resolved, That the committee for the District of Columbia be instructed to report a bill, as soon as practicable, prohibiting the slave unde in said District.

The Spraker remarked that if the order was in-

question was taken.

Mr Wentworth said that to this he had no ob-

Mr Wentworth said that to this he had no objection.

The Clerk called the roll; and one hundred and seventy-reven members answered to their names.

The Strakks—The doors will now be closed.

Mr Clingman—I move that all further proceedings in the call be dispensed with. ("No?" "no?" "Go on with the call "]

The doors were closed, and the names of the absentees were called.

EXCURS.

The doors were closed, and the names of the absentees were called.

EXCURES.

Mr. DARIFIL DUNCAR was excused, having been sick for a week, as stated by Dr. Edwards.

Mr. Harmonson was excused, in consequence of sickness in his family.

Mr. W. T. Haskell was excused, having been confined to his room several days by stokness.

Mr. Bayly was too ill to be here, and he was excused. The Clerk called the name of T. B. King.

Mr. King—l'm here.

The Strakken—The names of those net supposed to be in the Heuse are to be called. By general consent the gestleman will be excused. ["No, no!" "Oh, yes!" "He's a clever fellow."]

Mr. King—I was employed in the committee room; and when the House was called, I came as quickly as I could.

The Clerk called the name of William B. Maelay, when

Mr. Nicoll said that he had this morning received a letter from his collesgue, informing him that he was detained in New York by sickness.

Mr. Maelay was excused.

Mr. Pendieton was excused, being sick at his lodgings.

Mr. Robert Smith was also excused, being detained

Mr. Pendleton was excused, being sick at his longings.
Mr. Robert Smith was also excused, being detained at home by the sickness of his wife.
Mr. A. Stewart, who has been sick for several weeks, was excused.
The CLERK called the name of Thomas J. Turner, as one of the absentees.
Mr. Turker—Here I am. [Ha, ha:]
Mr. Buckner was excused in consequence of sick-

Mr. Buckner was excused in consequence ness.

The Spraker — The clerk will now report the names of gentlemen absent without leave.

Mr. Grinkrell made an excuse for Mr. Hall, who had been called home to attend to indispensable business ("What is his business?")

Mr. Hall was not excused for non-attendance.

Mr. Levin moved that Mr. Green Adams be excused, on the ground that he was engaged with business in one of the public departments. The metion was negatived.

Mr. Sawers—And that the absences pay the usual fine. Then let the doors be opened, that we may proceed to business.

The Speaker said that the question now was on disposing with all further proceedings in the call.

Mr. Garriev asked a question, which was responded to by the Chair in the negative; but there was so much noise we could not hear what was said.

The vote was taken, and all further proceedings in the call were dispensed with—year 120, nays 62.

The Speaker now directed the doors to be opened, and the members who were anxiously waiting outside entered the hall.

Mr. Garrier arose for the purpose of addressing the House.

Mr. GREELEY arose for the purpose of audressing she House.

THE SLAVE TRADE AGAIN.

Mr. WENTWORTH (on the other side of the House)—
I claim the floor on this question.

The SPEARER—The Chair assigns the floor to the gentleman frem Illinois.

Mr. WENTWORTH—I ask whether it will be in order to lry on the table the motion to re-consider the vote by which the resolution of Mr. Gott was passed?

The SPEARER—It will.

Mr. WENTWORTH—There are some who wish to debate the question; there are others who would like to get rid of it by voting now.

The SPEARER—The motion to re-consider may be debated.

The Speaker—It will.

Mr. Wentwoath—There are some who wish to debate the question; there are others who would like to get rid of it by voting now.

The Speaker—The motion to re-consider may be debated.

Mr. Wentwoath—The debate may continue from day to day?

The Speaker—Yes.

Mr. Wentwoath—If wego into a debate, it may last several days; therefore I move to lay the motion to re-consider upon the table, and sak for the yeas and nays.

("Oh, no!" "Keep the question open")

Mr. Stewart of Michigan—I would ask the gentleman from Illinois to withdraw his motion, in order that I may submit an amendment?

The Speaker—No.

Mr. Wentwoath—Then I insist on my motion.

("Withdraw it;" hold on;" go it.")

Mr. Kaupman—I would ask whether the question has not lees taken on the motion to lay upon the table?

The Speaker—Not within the remembrance of the Chair. The Clerk will turn to the record.

Mr. Kaupman—If I am not mistaken, it was.

Mr. Wentwoath—I made the motion myself.

The Speaker—The Chair understands that a motion was made to lay upon the table is in order.

Mr. Stuant—I ask the gentleman from Illinois to withdraw his motion, that an amendment may be read, which I will offer if the motion to reconsider prevail.

Mr. Wentwoath—I would have no objection to accommodate one or two gentlemen, but there may be a decree more.

The Speaker endeavored to repress the disorder which prevailed in all parts of the House; and said, the Chair can only enquire if the gentleman from Illinois will give way!

Mr. Wentwoath—No, sir; I insist on my motion.

'That's right "!]

Mr. Kaupman—I sak that the proposed amendment of the gentleman from Michigan be read for the information of the House.

Mr. Stuant—I merely wish the amendment read for the information of the House.

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Mr. Stuant—I have a some and the though of the prevent and report to th

gentleman from Illinois. Will he permit another amoudment to be read?

MT W.NTWOR'H replied in the affirmative.

MT LINCOLN—By the courtesy of my colleague I propose to say that I shall make an effort. If the vote to reconsider prevail, to offer an amendment.

[He read his amendment, a long one, to the effect that the Committee for the District of Columbia be instructed to report a bill providing for the abolition of the slave trade and the ultimate abolition of slavery, by making free those born after the year 1850, and allowing a reasonable compensation for adult negroes. The vote of the free white male citizens to be taken on the first Monday in April, to determine whether such a bill shall become a law, etc.]

MT. LINCOLN—I am authorised to say, if ditteen leading citizens of the District of Columbia, to whem this proposition has been submitted there is not one who disapproves of the passage of such a bill. I don't wish to be misunderatood. I do not know whether or not they would vote for such a bill on the first Monday of April; but these fifteen persons desired a measure like this to pass Congress.

MT MCLANE (to Mr. Wentworth)—Will the gentleman give way?

MT WENTWORTH—For what purpose?

MT. McLANE—I wish to say a few words before I yote.

MT PETTIT—Give Maryland a chance to be heard. ("Goon")

MT MCLANE—It is the general desire of the Mary-

Mr McEnne—It is the general desire of the Maryland delegation on both sides of the House—It remaining?

The Spraker—It is not parliamentary courtery to yield for a speech, but for explanation or amendments. If the gentleman from Illihols gives way for a speech from the gentleman irom Maryland, he must give way altegather.

Mr Wentworth—I am estissed, from the various propositions made here this morning, that the Heuse is to vote directly on the motion, or on the various propositions. Therefore, I insist on my motion to lay on the table.

Mr. Evans, of Maryland—I hope that the gentleman will withdraw the motion. ["Vote it down."]

The yeas and nays were taken, and the result was—yeas, 70; nays. 122; so the House refused to lay on the table the motion to reconsider the vote by which Mr. Gott's recolution was passed.

Mr Sysaxes said that the motion to reconsider the motion was before the House, when the refuse of the motion was before the House, when coming from the North bring no new lights of principles on morals. The general and steady policy of Maryland, the laws trade has been abolished. Gentleman coming from the North bring no new lights of principles or morals. The general and steady policy of Maryland, the laws trade has been abolished. Gentleman coming from the North bring no new lights of principles or morals. The general and steady policy of Maryland, the laws trade has been abolished. Gentleman coming from the North bring no new lights of principles or morals. The general and steady policy of Maryland, the laws trade has been abolished. Gentleman coming from the work has been modified, however, in consequence of the imperiment intermeddling of such persons as the gentleman from Olic, (Mr. G'ddings;) not to depart from the eriginal policy of the State, but for the law has been modified, however, in consequence of the imperiment intermeddling of such persons as the gentleman from Maryland, at the trade to the could see nothing immoral int. If he desired to retain a slave, it was a matter which none many

desirous to see what mode of legislation should be adopted, without a preamble of the character presented. He did not desire to excite the propie of the South more than the people of the North. Whatever his opinions were, and he had never attempted to conceal them, he had been accustomed to argue that slavery is a local institution where it exists; while the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. Giddings) says that we have no right to go to South Carolina or Georgis to interfere with the institution. If we have no right to legislate in these States, why pass a preamble, and hold them up to the reprobation of the world? He did not see what practical result was to be obtained by discussing the question here. If he wanted to express his opinions at length, he would go before his constituents, where sombody could profit by what he might say. He did not believe that there could be good results from discussing the abstract question here.

Mr. Giddings.—I inquire of the gentleman whether he intends to charge me with improper arguments?

Mr. Shith.—I made no charges.

Mr. Giddings.—I inquire of the gentleman whether he intends to charge me with improper arguments?

Mr. Shith.—I made no charges.

Mr. Giddings.—I have heard him say that we have no power to interfere with slavery in the States.

Mr. Giddings.—I have heard him say that we have no power to interfere with slavery in the States.

Mr. Giddings.—I want to know whether the gentleman himself goes for sustaining the slave trade in this District? I desire a direct answer.

Mr. Smith.—My own opinions are known to the House and to my constituents; and when a case is presented for me to act with regard to slavery in the District, I will do so. I can tell him, however, that I am not disposed to leave the question to be settled by the free negroes or the slave feaders of the District of Columbia. (Hs.! ha: "Good!") I desire to see the slave trade abolished, and I believe that the members from slave States will concur with me in the propriety of doing so. I was pleased to hear the pa

ware in his mind, as he did not regard it as one of the slave States proper.

Mr SMITH.—I understood the introduction of slaves, with a view to be sold.

Mr. CRISPIELD here produced the law of Maryland about negroes, which was read by permission of Mr. Smith.

Mr. Caustield here produced the law of Maryland about negroes, which was read by permission of Mr. Smith.

Mr. Dickey desired to ask a question, but
Mr. Smith: refused to yield the floer, and proceeded: A few days ago, somebody sent him a paper, the organ of the free soil party in Cinzinnati, in which abuse was heaped on him, because, in the Committee on Territories, he had refused to vote in favor of giving to free negroes in California the right of sufface. A good deal of talk had been indulged in about reporters of the proceedings of Congress, but he committees. He desired to see the principle of free soil carried into the territories. When he introduced the bill for a government in California, would gentlemen have desired him to load it down, by placing negroes on an equality with the white? What hope would there have been for the Oregon bill, if it had been so framed? We had never seen a negro vote in Indianor in Ohio; nor did he believe they did vote in any State without restriction, except in Massachusetts. Perhaps there may be three States. When gentlemen vote for free soil, and yet advocate suffrage to negroes, he was induced to doubt their sincerity. In Ohio, New York, and Connectiout, free suffrage for them met with no favor. He had no doubt of the power of Congress to abolish alavery any moment. When they shall do so, they must consult the people of the district, and make compensation to the owners of the district, and make compensation to the owners of the district, and make compensation to the owners of the district, and make compensation to the owners of the district, and make compensation to the owners of the district, and make compensation to the owners of the district, and make compensation to the owners of the district, and make compensation to the owners of the district, and make compensation to the owners of the district, and make compensation to the owners of the district, and make compensation to the owners of the district, and make compensation to the owners of the district, and make com

unconditionally dissolve the connection of master and clave.

Mr Patraky made a remark, to us inaudible.

Mr Shith—I understood that it was preposed, by a ringle enactment, to repeal all laws on the subject of clavery.

Mr Fatraky—In the District of Columbia.

Mr Shith—Of course. Before we do that, have we aright to deprive men of that in which they have invested their all, and which is considered as property and capital? Have we a right to deprive them of their all, without doing the simple justice of remunerating them? If we desire to repeal these laws, we should be just.

Just.

Mr Sawige — I have listened to gentlemen who have discurred this question. Is it possible that no other subject but that of slavesy can be debated? Look at

Intion?

The SPRAKER—It cannot.

Mr. Borra—I mere to lay the resolution on the table.

["Yeas and nays," "yeas and nays."]

Mr. DURR—Is it in order to ask for the reading of the resolution.

The SPRAKER—It will be read with the amendment

Mr. Dura—Is it in order to ask for the reading of the resolution?

The Spraker—It will be read with the amendment proposed.

Mr. Rhett—Mr. Speaker, Mr. Speaker.

The Spraker—Hr. Speaker, Mr. Speaker.

The Spraker—It is possible to the House?

The Spraker—It is before the House.

The Spraker—It is before the House.

The Clerk read the resolution before the House?

The Spraker—It is moved by the gentleman from Vinginis that the resolution had upen the table.

The Glerk read the resolution be laid upen the table.

The question was taken and decided in the negative—yeas 64, mays 110, as follows, viz:—

Year—Archibed Athiason, Daniel M. Barringer, Washington Barrow, Richard I. T. Beak, Benry Bedinger, ausburs Birtsall, Thomas S. Booced, John M. Botts, Linn Boyd: Nathaniel Boyden. Samuel A. Bridges. Richard Brochead, William G. Brown. Carles Brewn, albert G. Brown, Armisted Burt. S. Carrington Cabell John G. Chapunas, Franklin Clark, Boverly L. Clerk, Samuel A. Bridges. Richard Brochead, William G. Brown. Cabell John G. Chapunas, Franklin Clark, Boverly L. Clerk, Thomas L. Clingman, Howell Cobb, Williammen K. W. Cobb, William M. Cocke, John W. Ortsfield, John H. Crecier, John R. D. Daniel, Alexander Evans, Winneld S. Festberston Thomas S. Flournoy, Richard Frunch, Andrew B. Frulton, John F. Gaines, John Gayls, Meredith P. Gentry, William I. Goggin, James S. Green, William C. Hall, Hugh A. diaraison, Samson W. Harris, William T. Haskell, Hugh L. W. Gill, Henry W. Hilliard, G. Houston, John S. Pondled, W. Glore, John S. Pondled, W. Jones, John R. Marker, John S. Pondled, W. Glorey, W. Jones, John M. Jones, David B. Kanfman, William Kennon, Ir, Thomas Butter King, Emile La Sere, Lewis C. Levin, Thomas W. Ligos, John H. Lumpkin, Joen A. McClernand, James McDwell James J. McRay, Mobert M. McLane, sichard K. Rasch, John S. Pondleton, Samuel O. Peyton John S. Paeler, S. Morebead, Issaa E. Morre, Henry C. Marphy, David Outaw, John S. Pondleton, Samuel O. Peyton John S. Paeler, S. Morebead, Issaa E. Morre, Henry C. Marphy, Da

George G. Dunn, George N. Echers, Thomas O. Edwards, Nathan Evanz, E. Emakre, James J. Faran, J. W. Farrelly, O. B. Ficklin, David Fisber, John Freedley, George Fries, Joshus R. Giddings, Dankel Gott, Horse Greeley, Dudley S. Gregory, Joseph Grannell, Nathan K. Hall, David Hammons, Jaz. G. Hampton, Moss Hampton, Thos. J. Henley, Wm. Henry, Elias B. Holmes Samt D. Hubbard, Chas. Heddon, Washington Hust, A. Irvin, T. Jenkins, J. H., Johano, Kellog, King, Lahm, W. T. Lawrence, E. Lewrence, Leffly, Lincoln, Lord, Lynce, McClelland, McIlvaine, J. Mann, B. Mann, Marsh, Barvin, Morris, McClelland, McIlvaine, J. Mann, B. Mann, Marsh, Barvin, Morris, McClelland, McIlvaine, J. Mann, B. Mann, Marsh, Barvin, Morris, McIlvaine, J. Mann, B. Mann, Marsh, Barvin, Morris, Milled, Palitry, Jealee, Feek, Petris, Pettit, Pollock, Putnam, Blebey, Rockhill, J. A. Bockwell, J. Reckwell, Eloss, Rook, Rumsy, Jr. St. John, Schenet, Storrill, Silvester, Smart, C. B. Smith, R. Seith, T. & mith, Starkweather, Stuart, Strohm, Tallmadge, laylor, Richard W. Thompson, W. Thompson, Thurston, Tues, Turner, Van Dyla, Vinton, Warren, Wentworth, White, Wilmot, Wilson—yess 162.

The Question was stated, on seconding the demand for the previous question.

Mr. Giddings, Mr. Thompson, W. Thompson, Thurston, Tues, Turner, Van Dyla, Vinton, Warren, Wentworth, White, Wilmot, Wilson—yess 162.

The question was staken, and the House refused to adjourn—ayes, 66; nays, 101.

Mr. Durn—I ask whether, if the previous question be sustained, and the amendment of the gentleman from Indians.

Mr. Print modelly the Amendment of the gentleman from Indians be rejected, we will have an opportunity of offering anether amendment?

The Spranken—The gentleman can withdraw the motion of the previous question for his own purpose.

Mr. Smith—I believe that I have a right to modify my amendment.

The Spranken—The gentleman can modify his own amendment.

Mr. Marder asked leave to offer an amendment, "And that sald committee be instructed to report a bill more effectually to enab

The Speaker—The House must come to order. ("Order.")

Several questions were asked of the chair, and responded to.

Mr. Cons. of Georgia. moved that the House adjourn. ("Oh. no!" "let's stick it out!")

And at fifteen minutes past three o'clock, the House adjourned.

THE CONFLAGRATION IN SYRACUSE.—The following is a list of the sufferers by the late conflagration in Syracuse, with their losses:—S. King, grocer, loss \$250; insured for \$800 in the Herkimer Mutual. \$604-dark & Babcock, loss on paper is Richards' store, eterotype plates, &c. \$300; no insurance. Mr. Kelsey, crockery and glass ware, loss from \$300 to \$500; insured for \$500. Mr Dyer, looking glass and picture frames, loss about \$1,000; insured for \$1,000. Mr. Bichford, grocer, loss from \$200 to \$300; no insurance. Mr. Sumner, grocer, less from \$200 to \$300; no insurance. Mr. Sumner, grocer, loss small; insured for \$400. J. M. Richards, grocer, loss small; insured for \$400. J. M. Richards, grocer, loss small; insured for \$400. J. M. Richards, grocer, loss small; insured for \$400. J. M. Richards, grocer, loss small; insured for \$400. J. M. Richards, grocer, loss small; insured for \$400. J. M. Richards, grocer, loss small; insured, loss \$200; insured for \$2,500. McGlashan & Co., book binders, loss beavy; insurance \$800. Barns & Smith, printers, loss about \$10,000; insured \$8,500—Columbus, Ohio, \$6,000; Albany insurance Co. \$2,500; Camden, New Jersey, \$1,000. Recorder Office, account and subscription books saved; all the rest lost, and ne insurance. Mr. Rice, gold pen-maker, loss from \$100 to \$200 Mrs. Elderidge, milliner and dress maker, lost every thing, and was not insured L. W. Hall, bookseller, stereotype plates of American Speaker, 1,400 normal charts in theets, a lot of printing paper, &c., &c.; loss not to exceed \$400 or \$500 Kellogg & Squires, tallors, saved their stock. Highins & Laurie, gold pen manufacturers, stock mostly saved. Wynkoop & Brother, coksellers, lost stereotype plates of Allen's Grammar. The spapers and documents from the Sheriff's and Surrogate's flees were all saved. Fifty pages of the MSS. of the History of Onondaga County, were burnad. The whole amount insured on the block and contents was about \$50,000, of which about \$25,000 will be lost to the companies. THE CONFLAGRATION IN SYRACUSE.—The follow-

Before Chief Justice Oakley.

January 11.—John Thempson vs., Moses Y. Beach, et als.—This is an action for a libel published in the Sun, newspaper, in August, 1847. The damages are laid at \$10,000. Plaintiff's counsel, briefly stated the case. He raid the action was brought against the defendants as editors and proprietors of the Sun newspaper, for a libel published in that paper on the 18th of August, 1847, and as partners they were severally liable for its publication. The situation of the plaintiff, as editor of the Bank Note Reporter, had attracted to him a considerable share of the notice of defendants. In consequence of their operation in a certain banking concern having come to an unauccessful result in feature, 1847. It was quite natural that such a paper as the Bank Note Reporter was to the Mesers Beach, at that time, a most undesirable stumbling-block, and it is very evident they thought so, for the malevoleace of the publication of which we complain has never been surpassed by any that has ever come under my observation. About this time the defendants published a series of attacks on the plaintiff, none of which he thought worthy of his notice; taking advantage of his forbearance they believed themselves authorized to make any statement they thought would suit their purpose in regard to him. Here counsel read the libel, which charged that Mr. Thompson was then about to be tried, criminally, and if found guilty, his term of imprisonment would be for a long pariod, &c.; that he had been held to heavy bail, and that they, the defendants, understood he had, since the commencement of the proceedings against him, been visited by a large number of olergymen, but without making any serious impression upon him, in consequence of the hardness of his heart, and his long residence in Wall street. Counsel continued to say, that the charge against him, been visited by a large number of olergymen, but without making any serious impression upon him, in consequence of the hardness of his heart, and his long residence

tance to the police force, so long, at least, as the military are in the field — Buffalo Express, Jan. 8.

A Dreadful Affair occurred on Friday night week at Jessup's Mill, near Carpenter's Landing, between two young men named Hiram Burt and John Carrol, as a finale to a drunken sleighing frolic. It appears that the boys, after their return at a late hour at night, got into a quarrel, both being in liquor. Their noise awoke some of the family, who on coming down stairs saw Burt dragging Carrol out of the kitchen into a shed, where he was left. A great quantity of blood was found on the kitchen floor in the morning. Some inquiry being made during the day, he was traced across the garden to the mill dam. On Sunday a boat was procured, when the body was found in six or seven fret water. The back of the head was broken in, one eye much bruised, and he was otherwise injured; from some peculiarities perceived in his track to the water, it is supposed the injuries he received in this head deprived him of his reason, as be walked directly through a large briar bush directly in his way, which he might have avoided by stepping aside a few feet. Burt was arrested and examined before Justice Eastlick, who committed him to the court, for causing the death of the deceased.— Woodbury (N. J.) Constitution.

The Church Accident at Westerly, R. I.—

THE CHURCH ACCIDENT AT WESTERLY, R. I.-THE CHURCH ACCIDENT AT WESTERLY, R. I.—
The following is said to be a portion of the persons who were injured by the falling of the floor of
the new church at Westerly, R. I., a lew days since:—
Mrs. Carew, dislocation of the hip; Mrs. York, dislecation of the anele; daughter of Mr. Thomas Billings, arm broken and wrist out; Mary E. Barber dislecation of the shoulder; Wm. Clark, dislocation of
thumb; Jonathan Lampher, dislocation of the anele;
Rebecca Sisson, dislocation of the anele; Laura Bitven, dislocation of the anele; Bridget, Irish girl. dislosation of the wrist; colored girl, rib broken; William
E. Fendiston. rib broken; Mrs. Chesebrough, knee
pan injured; Henry Noyes, injured in stomach; Alloc
Feckham, injured in stomach; Mrs. H. Brown, injured
in side, Mrs. Larkin, back and stomach; Mrs. Swan,
scalded; Mrs. Morse, bruised and sprained; Ellisa Vose,
sealded and burned.

Wm. McFarland was killed at Chilicothe, Ohio, last Wednesday night, with a club, by John Ritchey, a blacksmith, from Pennsylvania. Ritchey is in jail.

Wednesday night, with a club, by John Ritchey, a blacksmith, from Fennylvania. Ritchey is in jail.

The mail from Peru, Illinois, was lost, last week, while crossing the Illinois river. Three bags of the Northern mail are said to have been lost in the Mackinaw river a short time since.

The sum of \$27.611 has been paid to owners and crews of cod fishing vessels, by the collector of Barnstable since the lat inst.

Henry Nash has been convicted at Bloomington, lowa, for the murder of a deck hand on board the steamboat Ohio Mail, sent to the States prison for seven years, and fined \$10.000.

Two daughters of Mr. John Kelly, of Lacon, Illinois, were recently thrown out of a wagon, near that place, and one lantantly killed. The other was seriously injured, but will probably recover.

John Johnson was arrested in the act of abducting a slave belonging to Mr. Gay, from St. Louis. He was lodged in jail.

The steamer from City was sunk by the ice in the Illinois river on the 25th uit. Several of the the crew were drowned.

Court of General Sessions.

Before Judge Daly, Aldermen Fitzgerald and Dedge,
John McKeon, Esq., District Attorney.

Jan. 11.—Triat of Mary Fuwler continued.—The
opening on part of the defence was concluded, when
the deposition of the prisoner was put in shewing that
a gentleman named Heman had boarded in her nouse,
but was now in England and unable to attend to give
evidence. The deposition of Mr Heman showing the
good character of the house, was also put in on part of
the defence.

BENJAMES FALCONIA.

and—panel as Action. For 18th published in the disease of 1000 C Plantist's secared, intelly gained in Secared in 1000 and the secared in the paper on the 18th of headings are alled and properties of the fine the depolation of the paper on the 18th of August, published in the paper on the 18th of August, published in the paper on the 18th of August, published in the paper on the 18th of August, published in the paper on the 18th of August, published in the paper on the 18th of August, published in the paper on the 18th of August, published in the 18th of 18th private wrong. Whether as jurors or individuals, you are not then to be influenced in your decision in this case by public opinion, but you are only to judge and decide as to what is right, and that is the only thing that is to guide, you coupled with that stern impartiality which is the essence of justice. If this defendant is called "the notorious Mary Fowler," she is still to be treated as the most exaited in the eyes of the law; and, therefore, this woman is to be tried here, not by her past life, but by the facts introduced upon her trial. The evidence in the case was of two kinds: first, as to the class of persons seen visiting the house, and next as to the clongs in the house, and next as to the class of persons seen visiting the house, and next as to the clongs in the house fixelf. Ills Honor here briefly called the attention of the jury to the testimony introduced for the prorecution, which he read cursorily through and went onto advert to the testimony of John Livingston, which stated that in conversations had with Mary Fowler, he stated she had taken the house for this purpose. In the course of Livingston's examination, his honor continued—Many circumstances had been introduced not reflecting the highest degree of oredit upon him (Livingston). After going through the testimony of this witness, his Honor continuato—Sha deen introduced not reflecting the highest degree of oredit upon him (Livingston). After going through the testimony of this witness, his Honor continued—Under all circumstances, the testimony of this witness, his Honor continued—Under all circumstances, the testimony of this witness, his Honor continued—When him his professional capacity, but when on cath he gave a different version, it should, more or less, affect his credibility. Among persons of the most profigate character, it often happened that the most unfortunate woman, ever se depraved in habits, would shrink from the imputation of teiling a lie, and it, herefore, does not necessarily follow that, because a man viett such a ho

THE FIRE IN PITTSBURG.—The following is a

A serious difficulty and riot is said to have taken place among the Irish labor as on the Naugantus Rall-read, on Tuesday last, which resulted in the marder of two Irish girls.